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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

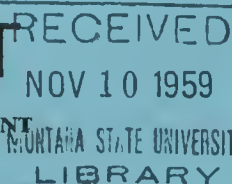
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner



FL. 200.

OCTOBER, 1959

Sept. Employment at Lowest Level In 6 Years

The continuing strikes in metal mining and the lumber industry, coupled with rising secondary unemployment stemming from these labor disputes, brought the number of Montanans on the state's industrial payrolls down to the lowest September level since 1954. Employment in Montana's non-agricultural industries is estimated at 158,700 at mid-September according to Commission estimates compiled in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures show a loss of 11,000 wage earners from the August employment totals, and a decline of 6,300 from September a year ago. Under normal conditions, receding employment levels as the fall season advances usually brings an employment drop of about 1,000 workers from the August to September period. Chiefly affected are workers in construction, logging, and other outdoor projects easily vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, and trade and service workers laid off as national parks and resort areas close for the season and tourist traffic wanes.

Downtrend in Most Industries

Six of the state's eight major industrial groups (see table on page 3) suffered substantial employment declines from August to September. The metal mining dispute was directly responsible for 68 per cent of the monthly employment loss. The total mining group was down 4,200 wage earners from August, with all of the deficit in metal mining totals. All manufacturing lost 4,000 workers, of which 3,300 occurred in the primary metals group as a direct result of the metal mining strike. Normal seasonal patterns for this time of the year reduced employment totals in contract construction and the service industries 1,200 each.

SEASONAL PRESSURES AND LABOR DISPUTES MAIN FACTORS IN EMPLOYMENT DOWNTURN

Two widely separated factors—one natural and the other economic—combined to depress the September labor market. The heavy weight of continued labor disputes lay hard on the scale of labor supply and demand and a sizeable portion of the Montana economy was beginning to feel the first real sharp effects of the unbalance. In smaller measure seasonal factors added to the problem. Outside work in construction, lumbering and the oil fields was beginning to slack off as the weather started changing employment totals in these industries on a day to day basis. The tourist traffic was fading fast, the national parks and resort areas were closing for the season, and thousands of idled seasonal workers were starting new routines. Some went on to school and colleges; others, such as housewives and marginal workers returned to their homes to wait until the calendar turned to another season of employment. This is part of the natural pattern of the employment cycle in Montana bringing start of declines in seasonal industries common to this time of the year. If the shadow of labor disputes were erased from the labor market scene September employment would present a prettier picture.

Metal Mining Settlement Uncertain

Continuance of the work stoppage in metals affects in the neighborhood of 10,000 jobs in Butte, Anaconda, Great Falls and East Helena. Despite several meetings between union and management officials, prospects of settlement remains as uncertain now as it did eight weeks ago. Recent talks between the two factions accomplished nothing. The 1954 metal mining dispute, which lasted eight weeks, ended October 15th of that year. Greater issues appear to be at stake in the current dispute, and as long as two different areas of thought remain irreconcilable, the strike period is sure to lengthen. Some of the idled strikers who found temporary employment in other areas of the state are returning home to wait out the results.

Butte Has Large Labor Supply

Reserve labor supply began to mount during September. The month ended with 8,800 jobseekers registered with the state's 22 local employment offices. Of this number, 2,600, or nearly 30 per cent of the state-wide total were registered at the Butte office. During the 1954 metal mining strike, Butte jobseekers in September registered 727, and the state-wide applicant count for that month was 3,780.

Roundup of Brighter Aspects

Hiring of sugar refinery crews at four state plants was completed by early October. However, heavy rains and cold weather which kept sugar beets in the fields during the normal harvest season was causing some concern in the eastern part of the state. The Christmas tree harvest was active in the timbered areas of the state providing employment for hundreds. New multi-million dollar shopping centers in Billings and Great Falls employed hundreds of workers in sales and related classifications. More new super markets are in construction or early planning stages. Additional coal miners returned to employment in Roundup, but not in the force of former years.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES (per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Aug 1959	2) Jul 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. 1959	Jul 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. 1959	Jul 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. 1959	Jul 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. 1959	Jul 1959	Aug. 1958
3) All Manufacturing.....	4)	4.8	4.5	4)	3.9	3.2	4)	3.3	4.2	4)	2.1	1.9	4)	0.4	1.8
Durable Goods.....	4)	5.9	5.4	4)	4.8	4.1	4)	3.5	5.0	4)	2.2	2.0	4)	0.4	2.4
Primary Metal.....	4)	2.9	4.0	4)	1.9	1.2	4)	2.0	4.8	4)	1.6	0.8	4)	*	3.6
3) Nondurable Goods.....	4.7	2.7	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.6	5.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.6
All Mining.....	4)	6.2	2.2	4)	2.6	0.6	4)	5.1	4.6	4)	3.3	2.2	4)	0.8	1.7
Metal Mining.....	4)	6.7	2.9	4)	1.4	0.1	4)	5.0	6.5	4)	3.9	2.6	4)	0.1	3.0

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.

3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.

1959 rates not strictly comparable with 1958 rates due to change in reporting form from which basic data are obtained.

4) Figures not available due to industry wide labor dispute in metal mining and primary metals. *Less than 0.05.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Oct. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(302) jobseekers, 50 new; 161 men, 141 women). Job opportunities wane with continuous force reductions in most industries as metal mining strike lengthens. Idled job seekers returning to area after unsuccessful job hunts elsewhere. Start of potato harvest October 1 will provide short-time employment for several hundred. Projected construction of \$20,000,000 steel mill only good news on labor market scene.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(857 jobseekers, 796 new; 547 men, 310 women). Retail trade volume high, sparked by opening of new shopping plaza. Another scheduled for opening November 1. Two new super markets in planning stage. September building permits over 2½ million dollars. Approximately 75 new homes under construction in and outside city limits. About 275 railroad track and maintenance workers laid off during month; other railroad employment stable. Sweet corn harvest and canning operations completed. Sugar beet harvest began late in month with field work 100 per cent mechanized.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(272 jobseekers, 250 new; 151 men, 121 women). Commercial and college building construction making good progress. 40 new homes under construction. City storm sewer project and addition to county jail begun. Logging and sawmill work at peak. Over 800 acres of potatoes under harvest, mostly by mechanical means.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—2,604 jobseekers, 106 new; 2,185 men, 419 women). Labor market picture scarred by effects of metal mining dispute entering ninth week. Layoffs in trade and service industries prevalent. Construction stable with most skilled building craftsmen employed. Immediate hiring at re-opened meat packing plant on limited basis. Plans announced for brass plant to employ 50.

CUT BANK—(140 jobseekers, 168 new; 105 men, 35 women). Area construction projects being pushed before winter close-down. Seven miles highway construction awaits completion. Good activity in oil exploration and drilling. Trade and service hiring slow with most new hiring for replacement only.

DILLON—(108 jobseekers, 80 new; 80 men, 28 women). Sustained demand for experienced farm hands and single female ranch cooks. Rain and snow showers delayed haying and grain and potato harvests. Trade and service industries normal after tourist let-up. Open pit mining planned for Wise River area tungsten deposits. Federal

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1958	Sept. Avg. 1950-58
Industrial Employment	158,700	169,700	165,000	163,700
New Job Applicants	4,408	4,514	3,637	2,827
Job Applicants, End of Month	8,802	7,777	8,065	3,639

Insured Unemployment, Week of	Oct. 9 1959	Sept. 4 1959	Oct. 10 1958	Avg. 1st Oct. Wk. 1955-59
New and Renewal Claims	1,069	1,159	811	651
Unemployed Weeks Filed	4,473	3,543	3,728	2,564
Total Unemployment Claims	5,542	4,702	4,539	3,210

appropriation assures start of dam construction next spring.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(65 jobseekers, 167 new; 41 men, 24 women). Trade and construction industries chiefly responsible for employment gains during month. 1,650 employed on various air base projects including 80 base housing structures. No commercial development yet seen on state land purchased for this purpose. Two missile sites under consideration for future construction.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(83 jobseekers, 130 new; 55 men, 28 women). Construction and trade active hiring forces during the month. Oil exploration and drilling increased, especially active in the Circle area. Tight money and higher interest rates delaying some home construction plans. General farm hiring lessened, but end of month brought demand for sugar beet harvest labor.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,391 jobseekers, 881 new; 984 men, 407 women). Unsettled weather caused intermittent work stoppages in construction and other outdoor activities during the month. September home building permits less than half of those year ago as lending agencies clamped tighter control on loans. Opening of new shopping center November 10 will employ 140. \$4,000,000 missile launching facilities planned at air base. Grain harvest and most fall seeding completed.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(166 jobseekers, 54 new; 94 men, 72 women). Favorable activity in lumbering expected to continue until weather worsens. Encouraging signs seen in exploratory mining and logging operations. Potato and sugar beet harvest slated for October with employment for several hundred potato pickers; beet harvest largely mechanized. Apple crop poor with only meager yields.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(120 jobseekers, 128 new; 55 men, 65 women). Weather caused suspension held down employment in construction during month. Fu-

ture outlook fair with only two new projects active. Trade and service industries expected to hold steady until holiday rush period. Railroad track and maintenance crews being trimmed as summer projects near completion.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(373 jobseekers, 238 new; 248 men, 125 women). Labor market picture loses some sparkle as weather causes some outdoor project suspensions. Construction normal for this time of year with no new starts but good progress on existing projects as weather allows. Some worker shortages in clerical and sales occupations still persist but in smaller volume than past months. Agricultural labor demands on downgrade.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(742 jobseekers, 329 new; 490 men, 253 women). About 150 women separated from service and sales positions in Glacier Park with season ending. Construction workers returning to area after release from state wide projects. Lumbering and logging still a potent force despite layoffs at 3 stud mills in Eureka because of declining prices. Christmas tree harvest will employ 250 cutters, sorters, and balers. 75 to be employed in potato harvest.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(56 jobseekers, 42 new; 29 men, 27 women). Fall planting main agricultural activity with harvest workers retained for this extra work. Labor market activity holds to normal Fall patterns with most volume in trade, service, and construction. Labor supply outweighed demand during month.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(65 jobseekers, 91 new; 6 men, 39 women). 100 men employed on major highway project; additional 30 on new crusher at project site. Building construction chiefly in shape of new home building and remodeling projects. Good activity in lumbering despite some muddy roads. Railroad extra and yard gangs cut to winter complement; shop employment remains stable. End of season at Yellowstone Park idled service and sales workers.

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.0	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.0	168.6	174.8	176.9	176.8	175.2	170.0	165.4	161.1	167.3
1958	151.9	149.0	149.2	153.6	159.0	164.5	165.0	167.0	165.0	162.0	160.0	157.8	158.7
1959	152.2	150.9	152.3	158.2	162.6	167.8	167.1	169.7	158.7*				

*Preliminary estimate.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Oct. 1

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(109 jobseekers, 112 new; 69 men, 40 women). Construction on reduced scale with several projects already closed until next spring. Trade above year ago levels with little demand for additional workers. Labor turnover in most industries less than former years. Sugar beet harvest to begin Oct. 1.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(817 jobseekers, 384 new; 351 men, 266 women). Over 500 still idle in eight week old lumber and sawmill workers dispute. Logging and lumbering active outside the strike area with some weather-caused interruptions. Plans for new plywood mill announced. One mill plans installation of new machinery totaling one-third million dollars. Trade feels effect of income loss from labor dispute. Sugar beet harvest to start Oct. 5 for six weeks duration.

POLSON—(158 jobseekers, 87 new; 114 men, 44 women). Growing lumber industry attracting many new job seekers to area. West coast concern purchased local plywood mill and announced 1½ million dollar expansion program next two years. No immediate increased hiring planned. Construction still at good level despite some area lay-offs. Labor market indicators point to good economic conditions until weather forces stoppages in lumbering and construction.

SHELBY—(100 jobseekers, 118 new; 62 men, 38 women). September construction hiring major force on labor market scene. Interstate highway and overpass project making good progress. Shortage of carpenters during month. Clean-up and rebuilding of fire damaged Main Street buildings occupying full crews. Migratory farm workers leaving area as grain harvest nears end.

SIDNEY—(90 jobseekers, 76 new; 41 men, 49 women). Sugar beet harvest and refining began Oct. 2 with 400 to be employed. Business climate good evidenced by opening of seven new businesses this year. Opening of new variety store this month will employ 20. Commercial and residential building slowing with approach of winter. Farm labor supply adequate.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(62 jobseekers, 52 new; 40 men, 22 women). Lumber activity in woods and mills at peak levels with no serious weather problems during month. Christmas tree contractors planning early season. Noxon Dam employment stable with a few skilled worker lay-offs. Home building and small commercial units shape of other construction. Steady demand for railroad section hands on clean-up work and maintenance.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(121 jobseekers, 69 new; 75 men, 46 women). Area oil field exploration and drilling keeping fairly stable status. Increases in construction employment noted as work speeded up before weather interruptions. Trade employment edged downward with little replacement hiring as students left summer jobs to return to classes. Farm labor demand good.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Sept. 1959 (2)	Aug. 1959 (3)	Sept. 1958	Aug. '59 to Sept. '59	Sept. '58 to Sept. '59
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	158,700	169,700	165,000	—11,000	— 6,300
Manufacturing	16,900	20,900	21,400	— 4,000	— 4,500
Durable goods.....	9,500	13,300	13,100	— 3,800	— 3,600
Lumber and timber products.....	7,100	7,600	7,600	— 500	— 500
Primary metals.....	1,100	4,400	4,100	— 3,300	— 3,000
Other (4).....	1,300	1,300	1,400	00	100
Nondurable goods.....	7,400	7,600	8,300	— 200	— 900
Food and kindred products.....	4,100	4,100	4,500	00	400
Printing and publishing.....	1,700	1,700	1,700	00	00
Petroleum refining.....	900	900	1,000	00	100
Other (5).....	700	900	1,100	— 200	400
Mining	5,100	9,300	8,500	— 4,200	— 3,400
Metal mining.....	1,700	5,900	4,900	— 4,200	— 3,200
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic.....	700	700	700	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas productson.....	2,700	2,700	2,900	00	200
Contract Construction	13,300	14,500	13,600	— 1,200	— 300
Contractors, building construction.....	4,300	4,400	4,400	— 100	100
Contractors, other than building.....	4,600	5,700	5,600	— 1,100	— 1,000
Contractors, special trade.....	4,400	4,400	3,600	00	800
Transportation and utilities	19,400	20,300	19,200	— 900	200
Interstate railroads.....	9,000	9,900	10,000	— 900	1,000
Transportation except railroads.....	4,200	4,200	3,300	00	900
Utilities including communication.....	6,200	6,200	5,900	00	300
Trade	38,800	39,500	39,000	— 700	200
Wholesale trade.....	7,800	7,900	7,800	— 100	00
Retail trade.....	31,000	31,600	31,200	— 600	200
General merchandise and apparel.....	6,100	6,100	6,000	00	100
Food stores.....	4,500	4,600	4,800	— 100	300
Eating and drinking establishments.....	7,900	8,300	8,000	— 400	100
Automotive and filling stations.....	6,200	6,300	6,200	— 100	00
Retail trade not elsewhere classified.....	6,300	6,300	6,200	00	100
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,000	5,900	5,800	100	200
Services and miscellaneous	21,200	22,400	21,500	— 1,200	— 300
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.....	2,800	3,700	3,200	— 900	400
Personal services.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	00	00
Other (6).....	16,200	16,500	16,100	— 300	100
Government	38,000	36,900	36,000	1,100	2,000
Federal.....	9,900	10,000	9,200	— 100	700
State and local.....	28,100	26,900	26,800	1,200	1,300
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	18,300	19,900	19,900	— 1,600	— 1,600
Manufacturing.....	1,800	3,100	3,000	— 1,300	1,200
Contract construction.....	1,900	2,000	2,200	— 100	300
Transportation and utilities.....	2,200	2,200	2,400	00	200
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	5,600	5,700	5,600	— 100	00
Services and miscellaneous (7).....	4,000	4,100	3,900	— 100	100
Government.....	2,800	2,800	2,800	00	00

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 628 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,176 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN SEPT. 1959 AND SEPT. 1958

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								U. I. Claims Wk. 0-9	
	Sept. 1959		Sept. 1958		Sept. 1959		Sept. 1958		Sept. 1959				Sept. 1958				1959	1958
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda.....	50	6	116	35	302	68	268	73	12	23	35	7	28	140	168	26	957	268
Billings.....	796	200	407	169	857	218	889	403	737	981	1,718	405	524	927	1,451	385	427	433
Bozeman.....	250	75	198	49	272	64	345	99	223	173	396	119	184	172	356	121	53	63
Butte.....	106	12	329	93	2,604	634	2,181	757	77	11	88	23	100	78	178	43	1,672	1,322
Cut Bank.....	168	48	118	52	140	43	132	45	92	250	342	99	77	141	218	76	86	81
Dillon.....	80	33	73	31	108	34	88	34	43	111	154	80	46	110	156	76	59	63
Glasgow.....	167	49	104	27	65	15	93	9	255	86	341	140	249	66	315	129	67	58
Glendive.....	130	36	91	26	83	13	68	8	151	48	199	50	107	62	169	67	6	36
Great Falls.....	881	208	497	101	1,391	469	875	212	429	468	897	193	521	410	931	326	701	462
Hamilton.....	54	11	49	23	166	31	154	40	44	108	152	35	44	171	215	49	75	59
Havre.....	128	28	134	35	120	25	132	29	191	223	414	119	125	270	395	175	106	104
Helena.....	238	46	286	86	373	117	482	157	213	32	245	91	302	73	375	135	203	227
Kalispell.....	329	70	252	75	743	130	702	128	340	44	384	111	302	14	316	98	310	402
Lewistown.....	42	15	56	18	56	17	75	14	81	91	172	80	86	84	170	87	31	52
Livingston.....	91	14	95	23	65	11	126	26	118	26	144	51	80	27	107	43	82	120
Miles City.....	112	36	126	40	109	17	111	22	106	67	173	56	124	47	171	92	56	60
Missoula.....	384	118	393	108	817	238	736	198	190	59	249	95	230	57	287	138	378	387
Polson.....	87	31	52	15	158	42	138	43	70	126	196	49	94	28	122	50	93	98
Shelby.....	118	30	111	49	100	38	145	33	114	138	252	70	84	128	212	73	55	69
Sidney.....	76	18	51	19	90	12	77	14	68	55	123	40	61	49	110	27	6	22
Thomp. Falls.....	52	16	39	8	62	8	116	25	57	1	58	18	47	2	49	21	56	66
Wolf Point.....	69	13	60	14	121	24	132	35	49	60	109	36	47	66	113	46	63	79
TOTALS.....	4,408	1,113	3,637	1,087	8,802	2,268	8,065	2,404	3,660	3,181	6,841	1,967	3,462	3,122	6,584	2,283	5,542	4,539

*Include 103 claims of the Federal Employees UC Program, 91 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep. (1) 1959	Aug. (2) 1959	Sept. 1958	Sep. (1) 1959	Aug. (2) 1959	Sept. 1958	Sep. (1) 1959	Aug. (2) 1959	Sept. 1958
All Manufacturing.....	\$93.65	\$93.75	\$94.02	38.7	38.9	40.7	2.42	2.41	2.31
Durable goods.....	91.44	92.64	95.30	38.1	38.6	40.9	2.40	2.40	2.33
Primary metals.....	3)	94.62	91.10	3)	39.1	38.6	3)	2.42	2.36
Nondurable goods.....	97.66	97.02	92.29	39.7	39.6	40.3	2.46	2.45	2.29
Food and kindred products.....	84.05	85.28	82.65	40.8	41.4	43.5	2.06	2.06	1.90
All Mining.....	105.47	102.47	96.58	41.2	40.5	39.1	2.56	2.53	2.47
Metal mining.....	3)	100.44	92.72	3)	39.7	38.0	3)	2.53	2.44
Transportation and Utilities (except rys. 4)	103.33	106.31	96.84						
Transportation (except railroads).....	127.95	133.87	117.27						
Utilities and communication.....	85.19	86.37	84.56	38.9	39.8	39.7	2.19	2.17	2.13

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously revised have been revised on more complete returns.

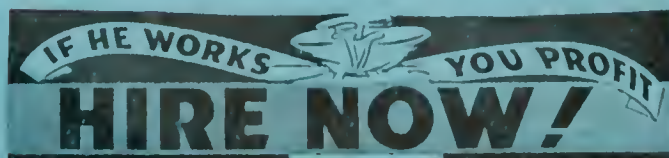
(3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining and primary metals industries. (4) Increase in proportion of higher paid workers with the discontinuation of local bus service, Great Falls—Increased mileage long distance trucking.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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